HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Details of the Arctic's News.

New and Threatening Aspect of the Turkish Question.

THE AUSTRIAN DEMANDS ON THE PORTE.

Occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia by the Russians and of Bosnia by Austria.

How is an European War to be Avoided?

WHAT IS TO BECOME OF TURKEY?

Threats of Russia Against England and France.

The Riot at Smyrna and the U. S. Sloop of War St. Louis.

> THE MARKETS, &c., &c., &c.

The news by the Arctic, which arrived on Saturday, is of the highest importance. We give the fullest details this morning, to enable our readers to see how near a general war Europe new is. Indeed, it will require the nicest diplomacy to prevent a terrible collision between Eastern and Western Europe on the Turkish question—Russia and Austria against England and France.

Ex-President Van Buren, Governor Campbell, Governor Paulding, General Cooper and lady, and Martin Van Buren, Jr., Esq., and suites, were at Gresham Hotel, Dublin, on the 8th inst.

LONDON, July 12, 1853.

The Last Nesselrode Manifesto-Its Tone and Style -Austrian Policy-Despatches in London-Re-ported Collision between Turkey and Russia-The Aberdeen Ministry Tottering, &c., &c.

I enclose you two important documents on the Eastern question. The first is another circular despatch of Count Nesselrode, the Russian Metternich, to Russian diplomatic agents at foreign courts, explaining the Emperor's views and intentions towards Turkey. The language is as arrogant as that of the former one. It pretends, in addition, that the advance of the combined fleets of England and France to the mouth of the Dardanelles is a maritime occupation on the part of those two powers, and warrants the occupation which has taken place of the Danubian principalities. Such specious pleading is absurd, when it is known that the positions of the fleets is no infringement of treaties, as they have not entered the Dardanelles, and that their sole object was to prevent any sudden attack of Russia on Constantinople. The Emperor says that, under the circumstances, he cannot recede. In order to maintain the status quo, he says, "that Turkey must act towards Russia in such a manner as to render the co-existence of the two powers possible;" in other words, that the Sultan must do the Czar's bidding at all times.

The second document, [published in yesterday's Herald,] which is Prince Gortschakoff's proclamation, (the general in command of the troops that have occupied Moldavia and Wallachia) distinctly states that the Emperor will avoid an offensive war against Turkey " as long as his dignity and the interests of his Empire will permit him to do so.'

This is plain enough. It is now rumored, but the rumor requires confirmation, that Austria is secretly inclined to support Russia, and has in fact recommenced bullying at Constantinople.

I must warn you against placing too much cre-dence in the telegraphic despatches published by some of the London papers without being properly authenticated. In both houses last night interpellations were put on the reported entrance of the Austrians into Bosnia. Lord John Russell declared that the Austrian ambassador did not believe it. The reported sailing of the Russian fleet from Sebastopol is also contradicted. Nesselrode's circular was also discussed. Lord John said that he did not think that the Russian government could substantiate the alle gation that the occupation of the Danubian provinces had been caused by the advance of the English and French fleets.

As it is, peace or war hangs open a thread. Ther is a report in circulation that a collision has taken place between Turkish and Russian ships or troops, but I look upon it as an idle rumor.

There has been a serious disturbance at Smyrna details of which are enclosed, and what may tend to cause a breach between Austria and Turkey. The conduct of the American commander is deserving of the highest praise.

All dissension in the ministry is at an end. Palmers ton himself, the other night, requested Layard to postpone his interpellation on the Eastern question. No better proof could be given of the concord which prevails in the ministry. Palmerston, moreover, declared that the English and French governments were firmly resolved to act together, with the same colicy and interests in view, and that they were de termined to maintain the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. The greatest harmony prevails between the officers and crews of the French and English squadsons at Besika Bay.

THE TURKISH QUESTION.

Threatening State of Affairs Between East ern and Western Europe,

The Turkish question has become more and more complicated, and has consequently assumed the greatest importance.

In our compilation of the news we have endeavored to present the question to the latest hour. Our

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Seneth	June	30	
Constantinople	44	27	
Bucharest	**	27	
Sinonts	"	24	
Vienna	July	11	
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St. Petersburg	"	2	
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selrode, which was published in the Journal of St. Petersburg, June 20 (O. S.) It is an important

Petersburg, June 20 (O. S.) It is an important document:—

St. Penersburg June 20, 1353.

Ste.—My circular despatch of the 30th May last informed you of the rupture of our diplomatic relations with the Ottoman government. It charged you to bring to the knowledge of the casinet to which you are accedited, the grievances which we have suffered from the Ports, cur fruitless efforts to obtain satisfaction, and the successive concessions which we have made from a sincers desire to maintain good and friendly relations with the Turkib government. You know that, after having renounced one after the other the idea of a guarantee obtained, under the form of a convention, sened, or other synallagmatic act, we reduced our demand to the signing of a staple note, such as that the text of which we transmitted to you. You will have seen that that note, independently of the more particular dispositions relative to the holy places, centains in reality nothing else, as regards the general guarantee claimed in favor of the worship, than a simple confirmation of that which we for a long time possesses. I pointed out to you are the signing of that document constituted in the eyes of the Emperir the only and real reparation that he can accept for the familiar ownships and real reparation that he can accept for the familiar ownships and real reparation that he can accept for the familiar ownships and the year 1854, as

necessity of having recourse to obtain satisfaction to more decisive measures than a simple interruption o relations.

In putting that ultimatum to the Porte, we had more particularly informed the great cabinets of our intentions. We had notably solicited (engage) France and Great Britain not to assume an attitude that would complicate the difficulties of the situation; not to take too room measures which, on the one hand, would have the effect of encouraging the opposition of the Porte, and on the other would implicate still more than they were already the home: and dignity of the Emperor.

I have the regret to announce to you to day that that double endeavor has unbappily been in vain.

The Porte, as you will see by the subjoined letter of Reschid Pacha, has made a negative or, at least, an evasive reply to the one which I addressed to it.

On the other band the two martitume powers have not thought fit to defer to the considerations which we recommended to their serious attention. Taking the initiative before us, they have judged it indispensable to anticipate immediately, by an effective measure, those which we had announced to them as simply eventual, as we made the execution thereof subordinate to the first resolutions of the Porte; and at the very moment I write, the execution of them has not yet commenced; they at once sent their fleets to the Constanticople waters; they already occupy the waters and ports of the Ottomas do mination, within reach of the Dardanelles. By this ad vanced attitude the two powers have placed us under the weight of a comminatory dem natration, which, as we foretold them, must add new complications to the crisis.

In presence of the refusal of the Porte, supported by

wanced attitude the two powers have placed us under the weight of a comminatory dem natration, which, as we foretold them, must add new complications to the crisis.

In presence of the refusal of the Porte, supported by the manifestation of France and England, it becomes more impossible than ever for us to modify the resolutions which the Emperor nack dependent upon it.

In consequence, his imperial Majesty has just issued an order to the division of our troops stationed at the present moment in Bessarabla, to cross the frontier and occupy the principalities.

They enter them, not to wage an offensive war against the Porte, in persisting to refuse the moral guarantee which we had the right to expect, obliges us to substitute in its place provisionally a material guarantee; but because the position which that two powers have taken in the ports and waters of his empire, in very sight of his capital, cannot be regarded by us, under actual circumstances, in any other light than a maritime occupation, gives us moreover, a reason for re-establishing the equilibrium of the reciprocal situations by taking up a military position. We have not, however, any intention of keeping that position any longer than our honor or our safety may demand. It will be purely temporary; it will serve us solely as a pledge until better counsels shall have prevailed in the minds of the Saltan's ministers. Whilst occupying the principalities/for a period, we disavow beforchand all idea of conquest. We do not pretend to obtain any accession of territory. With knowledge and will we shall not seek to arouse any excitement among the Christian population of Tarky. As soon as the latter shall have accorded us the satisfaction which is our due, and when at she same time the pressure laid upon us by the study owners shall have been removed, our troops will return that moment with in the Russian frontier. As regards the inhabitants of the principalities, the presence of our troops will not impose upon them any charges or additional contributions. Th

tend to nothing less, if taken at the letter, than to place in question all our acquired rights, to annul all our anterior transactions.

In fact, if the Ottoman government judges contrary to its independence and severeign rights all diplomatic engagements whatevere, even under the form of a simple note, in which it would be a question to atipulate with a foreign government for religion and the charches, what becomes of the engagement, which it contracted with us formerly under a far more binding form to protect our religion and its churches in its States?

To admit so absolute a principle would be to tear up with our own hand the treaty of Kainardji, and all those that confirm it; to abandon, voluntarily, the right they conferred upon us to see that the Greek laith is efficiently pretocied in Turkey.

Is it this that the Porte seeks? Doss it seek to throw off all its anterior colligations, and to obtain from the present crisis the abalition forever of a whole order of relations consecrated by time?

Impartial Europe will understand that if the question is but in these terms, notwithstanding the most conciliating intentions, a peaceful colution would be impossible for Rassia. For our treaties, our secular influence, our moral credit, our dearest sentiments both mational and religious, would be at stake.

for fusions. For our dearests sentiments both national and religious, would be at stake.

Lat us be allo set to say it: the present dispute, and all the clamor gives to it by the public press outside the cabinets rest upon a simple misunderstanding, or a want of attention to all our political antecedents.

People seem ignorant, or it is lost sight of, that Russia virtually enjoys by position, and by treaty, the ancient right of surveillance, for an efficacious protection of its worship in the East; and the maintenance of that ancient right which it cannot abandon is represented as amplying a new pretension of protectorate, religious as well as political, with an exaggerated idea of its bearing and consequences for the future.

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well as political, with an exaggerated idea of its bearing and consequences for the future.

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The bearing and coosequences of our pretended new political protectorate have no real existence. We only demand for our co-religionists in the East the strict statu quo, the conservation of the privileges which they possess ad antiquo, under the shield of their Sovereign. We do not dany that there would result for Russis what may be justly called a religiour patronage. It is that which we have at all times exercised in the East. And if hitherto the independence as asvereignty of Turkey have found the means to reconcile themselves to the exercise of that patronage, why should they not both suffer them in future from the moment that our pretensions are riduced to what is really but a simple confirmation of them?

We have said it, and we repeat it—it is no more the wish of the Emperor to day than it was his wish in the past to overthrow the Ottoman Empire, or aggrandise binself at its expense. After the very moderate use he made in 1820 of his victory of Adrianople, when that victory and its consequences placed the Porte at his mercy; after having; alone in Europe, saved Turkey in 1833 from insvitable diamemberment; after having in 1839 taken the letitative with the other powers in the propositions which, executed in common against, prevented the Sultan from beholding his throne make place to a new Arabian empire, it becomes almost fastidious to give proof of that truth. On the contrary, the fundamental principle of the policy of our august master has always been to maintain as long as possible the actual statu que of the Rest. He wished it, and still desires it, because such is definitely the best interest of Russia, already too wast to need an extension of territory; because, prespereus, peaceful, inoffensive, placed as a useful mediator between powerfol States, the Ottoman empire arreats the shock of rivalries which, if it fell would clash to fight

IMPORTANT AUSTRIAN MOVEMENT—INVASION OF BOSNIA.

The Austrians have entered Bosnia. Such is the important news which we receive by telegraph from Vienna.

This event, which we expected—for we announced the preparations for it on Thursday last—is the most ominous that has occurred since the Emperor of Russia published his manifesto to the nation.

Of three things, one. Either Austria enters the north western provinces of the Ottoman empire with a secret understanding with Russia, that the two despotic powers shall despoil Turkey of the dominion and independence guaranteed to her by the great powers in 1841. Such a resolve would be fatal to the peace of Europe.

Or, Austria enters the provinces in order to preserve their peace, and hinder any disturbances between Christians and Turks, whose religious feelings are at this moment so strongly worked upon. This would be an excuse, but not a justification.

Or, Austria enters the Turkish territory in order to secure for herself, in the event of the partition of the European Empire of Turkey, Bosnia, and Servia, lest they fall into the hands of Russia, whom she can hardly allow to appropriate more than the lion's share.

This last hypotheels is, we think, most likely to be correct; but, in whatever way the fact of the new investion is regarded, it cannot but be seen that it administration is regarded, it cannot but be seen that it administration is regarded, it cannot but be seen that it administration is regarded, it cannot but be seen that it administration is regarded, it cannot but be seen that it administration is regarded.

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THE PREPARATIONS, &C., IN RUSSIA.
STETTIN, (The Baltic), July 8, 1853.
Voluntary illuminations took place at St. Petersburg when the order to cross the Pruth was published. Public excitement was at its height. The streets were thronged. The Emperor was received with acclamations, and saluted on bended knee. Several men danced before the Emperor's carriage.

[From the National Gazette, Prussian paper, July 6]
The corps of Guards and the Russian Grenadiers have entered the camp of Kraznozelo. The manifesto of the Emperor Nicholas was read to them, in which the war against Turkey is represented as a holy war, in favor of the Greek religion. The cadets have entered the camp of Peterhoff.

The Russian Baltic fleet is composed of three divisions—one, under the white flag, is in the Baltic; another, with the red flag, is near Cronstadt; and the third, under the blue flag, is in that port, where all the war steamers are also at anchor.

Are such demonstrations and such preparations made when a desire is felt not to disturb the peace of the world for the benefit of personal ambition? This is a question which we willingly submit to the judgment of our readers, calling their attention, at the same time, to the attitude of England and the language of her journals.

An army of eighty thousand Russians is to occupy the principalities. Contracts for rations have been concluded for a period of nine months.

The Russian officers at Warsaw are flocking to Czenstochow, to make their vows before a miraculous image of the Blessed Virgin, as they did before the Hungarian war.

The above contains the latest intelligence from all quarters of Europe, relative to the then existing aspect of the Eastern question, its complexities, the position of the great powers, and the existing aspect of the Eastern question, its complexities, the position of the great powers, and the existing aspect of the Eastern question. The demands of Russia will probably be accepted as

probably be accepted as to their ground work, but not in the form in which they have been made. The French and English fleets are still at Besiks. The Circassians are concentrating their forces, under the command of Schamyl.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Times, writing under date of July 1, says:—" From all I can gather I should say that either the late manifesto has succeeded in awakening the religious functions of the lower and middle classes, or else it is itself a true reflex of a spirit already existing there previously; be this which way it will, the spirit at present at work in the classes I have mentioned is that of a new crusade against the Crescent. Men well acquainted with the Emperor assure me that no man in his dominion feels so well as himself the pulse of his subjects' inclinations; that whatever the Court or the corps diplomatique may say or think, the Emperor himself is the true thermometer of Russian feeling.

A diplomate here has drawn my attention to what he states to be a false reading of the London treaty of July 13, 1841, now being put forward by the French Government, tending to show that Russia is guilty of a double perfidy in thus attacking Turkey through Moldavia, since she was party to the abovementioned treaty, in which the five Powers are said to guarantee the integrity of the Otoman Empire. The preamble of this treaty, however, only states that these five Powers "experiment le désir" to maintain the integrity of Turkey; and it is mentioned expressly in the Protocol that when Austria's representative proposed that some clauses should be introduced for securing the integrity of the Otoman Empire, it was our then Minister for Foreign Affairs who replied that "the Emperor of Russia had acted throughout in so loyal a manner that no step ought to be taken that should express mistrust in His Imperial Majesty."

Letters from Warsaw state the preparations that have been made for war during the whole of the past winter are greater than those made in anticipation of the lat

known here, numerous Russians were known to fail on their knees in the open street, and pray for blessings on their great Czar, the defender of the Orthodox faith, the warlike champion of their holy Russia. But the higher we mount in the social scale, the clearer the atmosphere becomes; threatening clouds are indeed seen, but it is felt that the storm will blow over. Not that any one here for a moment entertains the slightest idea that the Emperor will give way in anything, but still the conviction holds its ground that means will be found to arrange the difficulty. In my last letter I mentioned my own view of what I believed the resource will be, and I still retain that expectation, although I meet with many who assert positively that as yet "no neediation on the part of Austria has been accepted, proposed or even wished." Moreover, I am assured that a protest has been despatched to the Porte against the entrance of foreign fleets into the Dardanelles. I cannot vouch for the accuracy of this, and it seems to me improbable, since it is unnecessary, existing treaties providing for that point. I must not omit to mention, that on occasion of the publication of the manifesto, the inhabitants of St. Petersburg illuminated their houses of their own accord. In some of the English papers there is a talk of bombarding Sebastopol. I would be gto draw attention to the newly and highly scientifically built fort of St. Irenus and the coast batteries there, which, I am assured, are well provided with Paixhan guns. Bombarding Odessa would not be so difficult an affair, but that would be indeed "cutting off our nose to be avenged of our face." The exports of Odessa last March (chiefly grain) amounted to 2,323,882 silver roubles. During the revolution of Poland in 1830, the collection of diplomatic archives formed by the Grand Duke Constantine fell into the hands of the patriots, and a large number of letters were published. One of them, addressed by Count Nesselrode to the Grand Duke contains the following passage. It is dated

THE QUESTION IN TURKEY.

It is said that the Porte will publish a manifesto in reply to the Russian proclamation. In this manifesto the Sultan will make a statement of all the acts of injustice which Turkey has for above a century suffered at the hands of the Russian Emperors. The price of Turkish arms in the Bazaar had risen enormously of late, in consequence of the demand which exists. It is pretty certain, too, that considerable supplies of arms, ammunition, and salt had been secretly sent into Circassia and Daghestan. The representatives of the four great powers have opened their negotiation with Reschid Pacha concerning the difference with Russia. Metalics have fallen i per cent at the Bourse (from 944 to 936), in consequence of a report that two regiments had been sent to Peterwardein (a fortified Hungarian town on the Danube, a few leagues from Sava, on the frontiers of Bosnia and Servia.)

Letters from Constantinople state that the Porte is about to summon a council, composed of the most eminent men from every district of the monarchy.

THE QUESTION IN THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

SINOUTZ, June 24, 1853.

The Sultan's firman of June 6, giving new guarantees to his Christian subjects, has been here this feetnight, but has not been published in the principalities. The Russian consuls forbade the Hospodars promulgate it, and reminded them that the armies the sovereign were at hand. The German

Gazette, of Bucharest, has been suppressed for publishing an article on Eastern affairs.

SERBTH, June 30, 1853.

M. Ozeroff is at the bead quarters of General Gortchakoff. The peasants in Moldavia are selling their draught oxen at any price, fearing their impressment.

JASST, July 3, 1853.

Prince Gortschakoff's proclamation is posted near the Palace of the Hospodar. It is printed both in Russian and Rumoon. The Divan of Moldavia met here on the 27th of June. The first act of the Assembly was to vote an address of devotion to the Czar.

BUCHARST, (Wallachia,) June 27, 1853.

It is asserted that the British consul is prepared to leave this city as soon as the Russians shall have occupied the principalities.

THE QUESTION IN AUSTRIA.

THE QUESTION IN AUSTRIA.

The part of Austria, in presence of an eventual aggression of Russia on Turkey, is thus traced out in a despatch from Vienna, April 15, 1826, by M. de Tatischeff to M. de Nesselrode:—

Austria will make sincere efforts to induce the Ports to salisfy our demands. If the negotiation should be established on our frontiers, it will not be difficult for me to watch with effect that it shall not be impeded by Austria, if on the other hand, war should take place, it is probable that, as long as we comine ourselves to this occupation of the principalities Austria will remain passive; but if our operations extend to the other bank of the Isanube, if our armies should cross the Balkan, as in that case the very existence of the Octoman power would be menaced with an imminent peril. I am inclined to think that Austria will hasten to make sure of her part in the spoil. This disposition appears to me so probable that if after our troops abali have taken possession of the principalities, the Turks do not quickly submit to the conditions offered to them, and if the state of war is likely to be prolonged even without being transported beyond the Danube, I do not hesitate to give it as my optinion that in that case the occupation of Croatis, and of all the lesser Wallschia, ought not to be neglected: for if that territory were left unoccupied, events might bring the Austrians thot it. But in no case it an act of hostility to be a speniofficial communication from the Austrian government, suggesting a mode in which the difference between Russia and Turkey might perhaps be settled. According to this plan, Turkey would concede to Russia the required binding note to guarantee the maintenance of the privileges and immunities of the Greek Church, and in return Russia would remit to the Porte a note, also in a binding form, promising that these privileges should not degenerate into abuses calculated to trench upon the integrity of the Ottoman empire. If this be seriously the suggestion of the Austrian governmen

allies.

THE QUESTION IN PRUSSIA.

The correspondent of the London Times, writing from Berlin, under date of July 8th, thus refers to the Eastern question:

Last Monday morning an unusually early council was held, at which the ministers of all the great powers were present, and the manifesto of the Emperor of Russia formed the subject of discussion. As I have in my last two letters touched on the line of policy observed by Prussia on this subject. I will now only add that the conviction still prevailing in the ministerial circle is, that the occupation of the Danubian principalities will only hasten a pacific solution of the question. What I hear from persons whose position makes them perfectly cognizant of the train of events and negotiations leads me to the firm expectation that, by Count Gynlai's intervention on the part of Austria, the Emperor of Russia will, in consideration of the Nesselrode note being signed, be induced to execute a conter note for the security of the Porte, engaging never to make use of the former as conferring on him any right to interfere in the interior political sfairs of Turkey.

THE QUESTION IN FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the London Globe, Lord Pairerston's organ, writing under date of July 11th, says:—"The second circular note of Count Nesselrode, which appears in the Independence of Bruseels of yesterday, has been the subject of much conversation. At the Bourse it was not generally known, but many of our leading capitalists were in posession of it, and the opinion that they express on it is that it has rather a pacific than a warlike tendency. It manifests, they think, a desire on the part of the Emperor to find some me was of escuping benorably from a dileman in which he has placed limedle, but which evidently he did not expect would be the result of his menaces to Tarkey. The attempt made of the count Nesselrode to throw the blame of the mean of the principalities of the Dambe on the England of the principalities of the Dambe on the Undantality of the principalities of the Dambe on the Undantality of the principalities of the Dambe on the Chamber of Commerce of Nantes, touched upon the Curse of a conversation with the President of the Chamber of Commerce of Nantes, touched upon the Oriental question, and said: "We are not best upon moking war; but if the Emperor, to whom the honor of his government is deaver than all, should think that the national honor exacts a war, he will certainly not recoil from the necessity."

[Paris letter, July 11 is London Globe.]

"The Emperor of Russia had declared in the strongest manner that if the Sultan rejected his ultimatum the principalities should be cocapied. Beginnents for the realization of his menace, and long before the French and English fleets moved for the waters of Turkey, the Russian ambassador in Paris had declared to the Emperor of Russia might be sincere in asserting that the same time declaring that this ought not to be regarded as an act of hostility. After this intimation, could the Emperor of Russia did not intend to cocupy the principalities was the would also the very bear of the principalities. But was not that of is

not the slightest truth in the announcement that M. d'Ozeroff has been sent to Constantinople.

An article in the Moniteur is devoted to a consideration of the fortified cities in Germany, of the value of the majority of which, in a strategical point of view, but an indifferent opinion is entertained by the writer. Of Vienna it is stated that experience has repeatedly shown its inability to resist an army, viz., in 1895, 1899, and 1848. Antwerp is included amongst the German fortresses, as it is stated it ought to be regarded as serving rather to the defence of Germany than of the country in which it is situated. The Presse, in its weekly commercial review, says that the Eastern question continues to be extremely prejudicial to business. Several orders have been given subject to a condition that if by July 15 the present state of uncertainty as to foreign politics should continue, they may be rescinded. Most of the manufacturers have, however, gone on working rather than shut up their factories, but, with the fear of having their goods left upon their hands, they are no longer so indifferent as they were about news from St. Petersburg. The American agents have, however, bought more freely this week than might have been expected."

We receive from Constantinople, under date of June 25, news the gravity of which imposes upon us a certain mist ust as to its truth, or at least a reserve in communicating it which our renders will appreciate. This news relates to the attitude assumed by Austria in the question which for the last three month has threatened the very existence of the Ottoman empire, and kept all Europe in suspense. We are informed that instead of confining himself to a pacific intervention between the Sultan and the Czar—instead of proposing the mediation so confidently reckoned upon, which appeared to be the only object of M. De Bruck's mission to Constantinople, and Count Gilay's mission to St. Fetersburg—the Austrian internuncio to Turkey renewed the demands addressed some time since to the Turkish government in the name of the Court of Vienna by Count Leiningen. The Austrian ambassador, it is said, demands of the Porte the immediate payment of five millions of pinstres as an indemnity, probably on account of the affair at Montaegro. Certainly, the moment is strangely chosen to exact this pecuniary satisfaction, when the unjust aggression of Russia imposes upon Turkey considerable expense, and when she has just paid to Russia the first annuity for the cost of the occupation of the Danubian provinces in 1849 and 1850. But the requirements of Austria do not stop there. It appears that she has again brought upon the tapis the question of the ports of Kleck and Souterina, which were the object of Count Leiningen's mission. It will be remembered that Austria has long coveted these ports which would place in its power the mouths of the Cattaro in the Adriatic, and that in setting the texts of treaties at defiance she demanded the restitution of thee ports of Kleck and Souterina, which were the object of Count Leiningen's mission. It will be remembered that the Austria government is marching troops upon the frontivation, and that in setting the texts of treaties at definnce she demands at occupance of the proper she for the proper sh

OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.
[From the London Times, July 12]
The Russian government has followed up its circ

The Russian government has followed up its circular despatch of the 11th of May, and its manifestoto the Russian nation of the 26th of June, by a further communication to its agents at foreign courts, intended to explaia the position it has now assumed. The former despatch announced that it was the intention of the Emperor to proceed to coercive measures, if the ultimatum which he had then addressed to the Porte was not accepted; and this document was evidently calculated to prepare Europe for that contingency. The present circular declares that the event then anticipaled has taken place; that the cocupation of the principalities is decided upon; that the maritime powers had responded to the former declaration, by what Russia is pleased to term "a threatening demonstration;" and that, under these circumstances, it is more than ever impossible for the Russian government to modify the resolution taken by the Emperor. So far the language of this despatch is sufficiently peremptory, and even warlike; but in the course of these transactions we have more than once had occasion to remark that Russian diplomacy has two very distinct faces—the one stern, enthusiastic and invincible, for the gratification of its own loyal subjects; the other fiexible, plausible and pacific, for the consolation of the world.

The immediate object of M. de Nesselrode's last circular is, therefore, to disarm the suspicions and the resistance which the late measures of Russia have excited all over Europe. He disclaims any idea of conquest, and protests that the occupation of the principalities is a merely temporary measure, which will cease the moment the demands of the Emperor are satisfied, and that the maritime powers have with a far as it gets, is satisfactory enough but it is but a far as it gets, is satisfactory enough but it is but a far as it gets, is satisfactory enough but it is but a family and the pressure they now cover without notice. The harmy are to be paid out of the military check, and prince Gortschakoff has published a pr

asks by former treaties, of what advantage is it to her to ask or obtain a fresh convention to the same effect? The old treaties are as binding as the new one could be. The old treaties have not been violated, for, if they had, Russia would not be driven to these puerile inventions to frame a cause of war. We are perfectly aware that she has not deman ded a political protectorate of the Greek Caristians in Turkey; she contents herself with what M. de Nesselrode himself terms "a sort of religious patronage." But nobody knows better than the Russian Cabinet what the political effects of this religious patronage." But nobody knows better than the Russian Cabinet what the political effects of this religious patronage. The same and of ecclesiastical institutions, that the Christian subjects of Turkey form a social body; the patriachs are their chiefs; and whoever is the acknowledged head of their church is head of the nation. These pretensions, however, are now reduced to their very lowest expression; Count Nesselrode says that all he requires is the confirmation of them. If that be so, the solution of this difficulty will be easy and will be so, the solution of this difficulty will be easy and will be so, the solution of rights and privileges granted under extension of the confirmation of privity and the solution and confirmation of the difficulty will be easy and will be so, the solution of this difficulty will be easy and will be so, the solution of this difficulty will be easy and will be so, the solution of this difficulty will be easy and will be so, the solution of this difficulty will be easy and will be so, the solution of this difficulty will be easy and will be so, the solution of this difficulty will be easy and will be so, the solution of this difficulty will be easy and will be so, the solution of the rade of the rade of the confirmation of the rade of the rade

compelled to extend his measures beyond the limited circle to which he means at present to confine them.

[From the London Post, (Lord Palmerston's organ,) July 11.

It will be seen that at Constantinople much alarm exists, and that it was feared there that the Russian fleet was on its way to the Bosphorus. As we have received no intelligence confirmatory of this, it is to be hoped, as it is most probable, that rumor was in this instance mistaken. The fact of some portion of the Russian armament having left Sebastopol, possibly for the mouths of the Danube, is likely to have given rise to some such report as that which produced so much excitement at Constantinople, and induced the Sultan to inquire of the ambassadors of England and France whether, in the event of a Russian fleet appearing before the Bosphorus, the English and French fleets would pass the Dardanelles; to this, of course, the reply was as prompt as the action would be if the event anticipated should, unfortunately, occur.

The new aggression upon the territory of the Porte will, we should imagine, cause the Sultan to request the immediate presence of his allies at his capital. For we can hardly believe that whilst the Russian eagle is planted at Jassy and Bucharest, and the Austrian standard waves over Bosnia and Servia, the combined fleets will any longer remain on neutral shores. It is time that the protecting flags of England and France should float over the Bosphorus, firmly forbidding spoluation, and freely offering peace.

From the London Standard, July 11.]

rus, firmly forbidding spoliation, and freely offering peace.

[From the London Standard, July 11.]

Doubts are entertained in France as to the part Austria is playing in the Russo-Turkish dispute, for while it has been stated on the one hand that the Emperor Joseph was anxious to conciliate the differences between the Czar and the Sultan, and had offered his mediation to accomplish that object, on the other hand it has been credited that Austria was secretly aiding the work of Russia, and that she would eventually invade Servia and Bosma in prosecution of that scheme. The Assemblée Nationale, which has come to hand this morning, disbelieves that Austria has any evil designs in her interference in the matter, and repudiates the notion that she should enter either of the provinces above named. Singularly enough, however, a telegraphic dispatch from Vienna announces the fact that the Austrian forces had taken possession of Bosma. The passage of the Pruth by Russia has been promptly imitated by the Pruth by Russia has been promptly imitated by the passage of the Save by the Austrians.

It may be true that Austria has much to fear from the agrandizement of the already overwhelms.

passage of the Save by the Austrians.

It may be true that Austria has much to fear from the aggrandizement of the already overwhelming power of the Czar, and more especially from aggrandizement by acquisitions in her own immediate neighborhood; but then Austria, whatever her fears of ultimate danger may be has much to hope from the favor of a prince who lately saved her sovereignty of Hungary, and even secured the Imperial Crown itself to the representative of the House of Hapsburg.

itself to the representative of the House of Hapsburg.

The Austrian government, without any pretext of wrong suffered, invades contemporaneously, if not in concert, with a power to which she owed the deepest obligations, and which she dares not to offend, the territories of a neighbor towards which she is ill disposed, and towards whose allies and protectors she has exhibited every possible proof of ill will. Can there be a doubt of the motive for this invasion? Must it not recall to every one acquainted with the history of modern Europe a lively recollection of the events in Poland from 1772 to 1796—a project of a new partition—a partition of Turkey similar to the partition of Poland.

[From the London Herald, July 11.]

with the nistory of modern Europe a lively recollection of the events in Poland from 1712 to 1726—a project of a new partition—a partition of Turkey similar to the partition of Poland.

[From the London Herald, July 11.]

We see no reason to medify or retract anything in the views we have already put forward. We still think that the moment the Russian forces crossed the Pruth, our fleets should instantly have anchored within the Dardanelles. We believe that three weeking on the occupation of the principalities, they would do so. But Lord Aberdeen managed that no instruction to this effect should be sent. No person can profess, or ought to profess to tell with accuracy what was the result of a cabinet council which was held. Still we think we may venture to say that a majority, although a narrow majority, determined that our fleet should instantly enter the Dardanelles, but should remain there quiescent until further events might demand a new movement. Upon this Lord Aberdeen and termined to resign. This resignation was only obviated by the determination of the majority being left in abeyance—probably because one or tree of that majority did not wish to press matters to a resignation of their chief. When the fleet was sent to Besika Bay, our ambassador was instructed that the fleet would enter the Dardanelles in defence of Constantineple, if they were requested by the Porte. Upon there instructions he is left to act, Lord Aberdeen and his friends being perfectly persuaded that he will not advise the Saltan to invite the fleet on the mere ground of the occupation of the provinces. Lord Palmerston and his associates, on the other hand, hoping that Lord Stratford may take a more manly view of the crisis, and invite the fleets on the mere ground of the occupation of the provinces. Lord Palmerston and his associates, on the other hand, hoping that Lord Stratford may take a more manly view of the crisis, and invite the fleets on the mere tready to go whenever the Saltan asks for it—ontent to wink at the fact that the

In the House of Lords, July 12, the following important remarks were made upon the complicat

Lord Lyndhurst.—I beg to put a question to my noble friend (Lord Clarendon) with regard to the document issued from Peterkoff, to which I referred the other night. I understand that the document was originally written in the Russian language, and that the translation in French deviates in a consideable degree from the original, particularly with a